

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2018

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA

Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.75
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.40
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.75
Valley	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80

DAKOTAS

Canola	Light Amber	\$1.75
Capper	Light Amber	\$.70
Clover	White	\$1.83 - \$2.20
Buckwheat	Extra Light Amber	\$1.83
Orange	White	\$2.80
Western	White	\$2.05
Western	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05

FLORIDA

Gallberry	Light Amber	\$2.25
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$2.30
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.60

IDAHO

Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80
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KANSAS

Clover	White	\$2.50
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.50

MICHIGAN

Basswood	White	\$1.83 - \$2.08
Western	Light Amber	\$2.05

MISSISSIPPI

Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.80
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MONTANA

Clover	White	\$1.83
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NEBRASKA

Clover	White	\$1.83
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TEXAS

Tallow	Light Amber	\$2.00
Western	White	\$2.05

WASHINGTON

Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80
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WYOMING

Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.05
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	\$1.27	-	\$1.41
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Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Clover	White	\$1.30	-	\$1.34
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.20	-	\$1.40
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.20	-	\$1.22
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.20		

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.66		
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.64	-	\$1.75
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.66	-	\$1.67

INDIA

Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$.90	-	\$.95
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$.87	-	\$.92
Mustard	White	\$.90	-	\$.94
Mustard	Extra Light	\$.90	-	\$.94
Mustard	Light Amber	\$.90		

UKRAINE

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.03	-	\$1.05
Sunflower	White	\$1.09		
Sunflower	Extra Light	\$1.09		

VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$.82	-	\$.88
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST, 2018

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Rain, more rain, clouds and a few sunny days was the basic weather for most of August mixed with normal temperatures and high humidity had the District feeling a bit tropical. The District didn't receive the normally, hot, dry weather. Many beekeepers were taking honey off and prepping entries for county and state fairs. Pollen sources were mostly wildflowers, which at times were full of water. Colonies are doing fairly good overall, with a few disease and insect problems noted from a few beekeepers. Several beekeepers were attending or teaching beekeeping conferences in various areas.

ALABAMA: In Alabama late season swarms were reported throughout the summer and into August. It is assumed that these swarms are result of populous colonies responding to swarming impulses that would normally occur in the spring season. The problem (or challenge) is that the later the swarm departs, the more difficult the beekeeper's task of preparing it for the upcoming winter. In fact, some Alabama beekeepers do not bother with such swarms. They will require using resources from other colonies (honey, brood and bees) and will also require extra labor from the beekeeper.

Ground water has been plentiful in most Alabama areas, so the fall flowers are beginning to show their colonies. Most fall flower nectar results in strong flavored honey, but colonies winter on it very well. Beyond this bloom period, there is nothing. The 2018 honey season will be finished. September will finishing telling the story for this season. So far, so good.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at above normal levels during the first two weeks of the month, followed by a week of slightly below normal temperatures, and ended the month with two weeks of below normal temperatures. The high temperature for the month was recorded in Roll at 118 degrees Fahrenheit; while the low temperature for the month in Arizona was 40 degrees Fahrenheit in Grand Canyon.

During the month of August, the weekly number of reporting stations across Arizona to receive precipitation (out of 48 stations) were 35, 42, 38, 33 and 24, respectively. Out of the 48 reporting stations, 9 are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, with 39 stations at below normal levels for the year.

The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state during the month of August were various desert plant bloom, alfalfa and cotton; as well as miscellaneous and mixed melons during the first three quarters of the month. Demand for honey was good.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: August offered more of the same for California beekeepers, warm weather that limited pollen and nectar for the bees. Some beekeepers had begun feeding pollen substitute by late in the month. They also fed the bees sugar syrup as brooding continued. Beekeepers spent much of the month treating hives for varroa mites. Though the pressure on hives had diminished, some beekeepers anticipated further treatments would be necessary by late October.

FLORIDA: The month was hot and rainy, which is normal Florida weather during August. Bee health was considered to be good overall with a few beekeepers reporting trouble controlling mites and small hive beetles. There were few sources of food except cabbage palm, Goldenrod, aster and Spanish Needle and a few other scattered wildflowers. Supplemental feeding was necessary for those hives. Cabbage palm seemed to have a longer season than normal in some areas and contributed to good hive splits for those producers. Brazilian Pepper started blooming on the West coast late in the month and would normally be available on the East coast by the middle to late September. It was estimated that about 90% of Florida bees that had been relocated to other states for pollination or honey making, had returned by the end of the month, with most of the rest expected to return in early September. Very little stored honey was available late in the month with good demand for any stored honey, primarily gallberry or palmetto.

GEORGIA: Rain and heat were the main topics among the beekeepers in Georgia for August. The Goldenrod finally came in and the bees are out foraging along with wildflowers. The cotton is late and some beekeepers have had problems keeping the bees in great shape heading into the fall season. The fall flow is expected to be light as was the spring flow. Many beekeepers have reported only thirty percent volume for this year and some were lucky to get fifty percent. A few reported a nice spring crop but a dismal crop for fall. For some this is the worse year that they have had in years.

Some of the beekeepers are calling it quits after years of struggling to stay afloat and produce an adequate amount of honey to be sustainable. Some are scaling back on operations to cut down on costs and to protect their client base for retail sales. Replacements for next year may be difficult as some are keeping their stock to replace losses and will not have any for sale. Most have completed treatments for the hive beetle and other causes for loss heading into the fall and winter months ahead. The majority are leaving the honey in the hives for later use and to keep the bees in the best possible condition to prepare for winter.

Many buyers are purchasing earlier this year to ensure that they will have honey in stock and available when needed just in case supplies are very light later this year. The price remains strong and slightly higher than last month.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of August temperatures were above normal across Northern Idaho, Western Colorado and the whole State of Utah. Below normal temperatures were experienced during the same period in Southern areas of Idaho and Eastern areas of Colorado. Precipitation during August was above normal in Northeast Utah and Northwest Colorado. All other locations in the three State area experienced below normal precipitation during the month of August. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, some type of drought conditions exists in all parts of Idaho and Utah. The whole State of Colorado, except Northeast Colorado, were experiencing moderate to extreme drought conditions during the month of August.

What started out as a good-looking honey production season in the Three State area has basically flopped from the commercial beekeeper standpoint. The very promising 2018 crop just has not materialized and will be much lower than anticipated. Besides the dry weather, commercial beekeepers believe their crop has been severely reduced by as much as 75 percent due to the forest fires this summer. Various fires have been scattered across the Western United States including in Idaho, Utah and Colorado. The smoke from other locations drifting into the beekeeper's yards has basically decreased any potential for a good 2018 honey crop in the Three State area. The bees are confused with the excess smoke, thereby not able to do their job of collecting nectar. Another issue that commercial beekeepers have been faced with this summer has been a marked increase of yellow jackets robbing bee hives and overtaking bee colonies. Commercial beekeepers are experimenting with yellow jacket traps to move these pests away from bee yards.

Even though the queen bees and brood look good, there just has not been much honey stored in the supers this summer. Commercial beekeepers were moving towards completion of stripping and extracting honey as of late August.

Beekeepers have indicated that their bees were looking mostly healthy, despite the poor yields. Not many varroa mites have been noticed at this point, but beekeepers are treating them as they extract the honey. Queen bees have fared a little better this summer when compared to 2017, but there are still some issues with queen mortality. When purchasing queen bees, commercial beekeepers have noticed that the overall queen quality has not been as good as a few years ago. Many commercial beekeepers are paying extra money to have a dot painted on the queen's back, so they are easier to spot in the hives.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to exceed the supply. Very few prices have been reported yet for new crop honey.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures for the month of August was hot and humid with little to moderate amounts of rainfall for the state. Most beekeepers are busy preparing their hives for the fall of the year as they expect temperatures to drop during the month of September. Most beekeepers are quite well pleased with the honey flow last month as well as the warm weather as their bees were able to take numerous amounts of cleansing flights as well as swarm

during the month. The flow of honey is still fairly good, but slowing down as the month comes to the end. However, a few beekeepers report that they have seen mites, but were able to contain them so they wouldn't become a problem. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in good to excellent condition as they swarm and produce other hives as well as to continue to take cleansing flights. Beekeepers also report lots of foliage for their bees to feed on as they bring nectar back to the hives. A few beekeepers report that this has been one of their best years for honey. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of August was hot and humid with little to moderate rainfall for the state of Indiana. Early within the month temperatures were reported in the high 90s and continued until latter within the month when they averaged in the high 80s. Beekeepers report good to very good weather for the state as their bees continue to feed on foliage such as, wild flowers, clover, and black locust. Beekeepers report their bees in good to very good condition as they swarm for cleansing flights as well as starting other hives. A few Beekeepers report a loss of a few hives but are quite pleased with their beekeeping skills this year, and are looking forward to upcoming months ahead. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: No report issued.

KENTUCKY: August is always a busy time for beekeepers in Kentucky since the Kentucky State Beekeepers Association offers a booth for members to sell honey at the Kentucky State Fair. This year was no exception with ten different associations providing volunteers for the duration of the Fair. The USDA Honey Bee Health Surveys given prior to the State Fair's beginning did not show any major problems or viruses that tend to impact honey bees in the fall. The rainfall was consistent so there were no droughts to speak of this year, very unusual for this time of year. Overall, the hives and the beekeepers in August seemed to be in stable position as we prepare for winter.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: There has been a small nectar flow coming in during the month. Late summer-blooming herbs, Joe Pye weed, purple loosestrife, spotted knapweed, sunflowers, late-blooming clovers and the onset of goldenrod have supplied bees. Most hives have a good supply of honey stored in their brood nest and have continued to raise brood during the dog days of summer. This means there will be lots of young bees going into the winter months, and also there could be a rise in the Varroa mite population. Hives will need to be monitored and treatment plans in place. Much of the honey has been light in color with good crops from Black Locust and early clovers and one more harvest from the goldenrod flow. In northern regions of the state, the prospect for a summer and early fall honey crops are at one of the lowest in recent years, due to an extended drought. The basswood and pre-napweed starthistle flows were good though. Honey sales have been slow during the summer at the local markets. Most beekeepers have held prices though. Wholesale prices are in the \$2.15-2.25 per pound range for semi-load lots.

MINNESOTA: During the month of August temperatures were generally above normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation during the same period was very spotty across the State. Some areas were below normal, and others were above normal depending upon where the rain clouds were parked or were not. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, soil moisture conditions are normal over most areas of the State in August, except abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions along the Northern part of the State.

What started out as a good appearing honey production season in Minnesota has basically flopped from the commercial beekeeper standpoint. The very promising 2018 crop just has not materialized and will be much lower than anticipated. Nobody seems to be able to explain the causes for the reduced yields of honey this season. Even though the queen bees and brood look good, there just has not been much honey that was stored in the supers this summer. Commercial beekeepers were moving towards completion of stripping and extracting honey as of late August.

Beekeepers have indicated that their bees were looking mostly healthy, despite the poor yields. Not many varroa mites have been noticed at this point, but beekeepers are ready to treat for them soon after all the honey has been extracted. Black bears continue to be an issue in Minnesota during August with some bee yards showing some recent damage. Queen bees have fared a little better this summer when compared to 2017, but there are still some issues with queen mortality.

With the smaller honey yields being reported now, commercial beekeepers are preparing to start supplemental feeding of pollen patties and sucrose or corn syrup, or a blend.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to exceed the supply. Very few prices have been reported yet for new crop honey.

MISSISSIPPI: Most beekeepers have completed necessary treatments of the hives. The bees are reported to be in good condition and working the Goldenrod and native fields of flowers. Normal losses have been noticed for the summer, and the fall flow is expected to be decent for feeding later in the winter.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather in August, for the most part has followed the exact path set in July and was hot and humid with daytime temperatures in the high 80s and mid 90s throughout the entire month. Bees were bringing in little nectar and pollen early in the day and later in the day many bees are feeding on what has been stored. Precipitation and soil moisture levels were average to light depending on where you are in New England. Many pollen and nectar sources are starting to quickly end. Certain regional areas experienced drought like conditions for a longer time frame than others but the entire region has been hit hard with tropical style weather conditions. Areas with higher moisture levels created the resources for a prodigious honey flow with many usually late floral and nectar sources coming on early. Reportedly, many beekeepers have experienced having full honey supers with honey yields as much as 100 pounds. In this regard, many of these sources come into full bloom too early and have not provided the necessary pollen for bee brood to work from. This has created a serious problem because it necessitated the feeding of pollen substitute as well as sugar syrup which is a very rare situation and not easily recognized.

Weather patterns changed flowering periods and changed foraging at key times. Bees are on an extended pollen and late nectar run bringing in a variety of pollens which is critical for brood rearing, to which there are few substitutes. Bees are putting what they are bringing inside the hive into brood production. This also creates an attractive mix for those selling honey.

Bees were working smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), black locust, swamp thistle, button bush, purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), wild radish, American basswood/linden (*Tilia Americana*), milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), winded sumac, staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), buckwheat, sweet pepper bush (*Chethora*), meadow sweet (produces a light olive pollen color) as well as vegetable crops

and a variety of flowering trees and wild flowers. Some excellent pollen and nectar sources for bees are the legumes such as alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), purple vetch (*Vicia sativa*), birds foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), and clovers such as white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) and yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) are all in full bloom now.

This is a time when some keepers will choose to re-queen to coincide with the nectar dearth and re-super for the last nectar flow going into the fall. August has been busy for most beekeepers as they start making decisions about winter. Most colonies are in very good condition; queen right, healthy worker populations with enough honey and pollen. Additionally, colonies have begun early winterizing with propolis and organizing their winter stores.

It is still too early to assess the overall crop for the season as golden rod; knotweed and loosestrife are still blooming. At this point in time, reportedly most honey producers have been finding surplus honey, typically seeing 60-80 pounds in supers and are calling it a great season for honey yields.

There have been sporadic complaints regarding varroa mites and Nosema disease. Affected colonies that have been slow to build populations seem to bounce back after treatments to the point that these colonies with heavy mite loads look like they will be able to right themselves before winter. This is often at the loss of any late honey as you do not treat colonies when collecting honey. Utilizing screened bottom boards helps to keep the mite population down. Beekeepers are currently using formic acid treatments, Mite Away, Apistan and Terramycin mix early to the top frames, in response to addressing possible fast developing varroa mite infestation. Many keepers are experimenting with brood interruption for mite control. Secondly, keepers are re-queening with local raised queens and this procedure seems to shut down brood production when nectar flows shut down.

Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.50 to \$12.50 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$20.00 to \$24.00 mostly \$22.50, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5-gallon units at \$200.00 to \$260.00 mostly \$240.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. In the Northeast overall, the wholesale natural and raw honey price has been around \$2.60 to \$3.00 per pound, mostly 2.85 per pound, by the 55-gallon barrel. Prices and demand for local and regional honey has been excellent and anyone with honey to sell is getting the best price and there is not enough to meet the demand. Current wholesale prices quoted exclusively for white, cleaned beeswax are steady and for 1lb block units at \$6.50 to \$6.75 mostly \$6.50 and for 50lb block units at \$5.50 to \$6.00 mostly \$5.75. Price quotes taken for bulk orders above 50lbs are \$3.20 to \$4.50 mostly \$4.50 for white/light, cleaned beeswax. Retail white and cleaned beeswax prices reported are \$17.00 to \$22.00 per pound. Additionally, current prices quoted for 1 Quart bottled units for raw pollen were \$28.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$30.00 and for raw Propolis tincture are \$16.00 to \$18.00 mostly \$18.00 for 2-ounce containers.

NEW YORK: With recent rains and warm weather, goldenrod is poised to do quite well. Although we are seeing a slightly later flow than normal, blossoms are just expanding now, so it is difficult to gauge the yields at the moment. The wet weather has been good for bamboo, false bamboo and japanese knotweed, which is in full bloom across the state, even at drier locations. The bamboo will be a strong flow and should produce lots of darker red-brown honey at the local markets this fall. Bees are doing well with a strong fall swarm season in motion, dugging from local blogs, emails and requests for swarm collection that are just beginning. Most hives look good; mite numbers are up as usual for this time of year. Honey sales have picked up at the local markets. Prices are also up slightly, in the range of \$6-8 per pound at the local outdoor markets. Wholesale prices are expected to increase as early reports of summer yields are lower than normal, due to the weather.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were about normal for August with a statewide average temperature of 76.31°F. Precipitation varied by region, but was mostly above normal; overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 0.5 percent very short, 21.5 percent short, 74.5 percent adequate, and 3.5 percent surplus the week ending September 01. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 10 counties as being abnormally dry and 1 county experiencing moderate drought conditions.

Colony condition varied by management practices and experience. According to apiary inspectors, some hives were doing very well, while others were struggling. Varroa mites were especially causing issues for very young bees, spreading viruses and making them weak. The high temperatures of summer caused some queens to slow down laying leaving populations stagnant or diminished. Other than the seasonally hot temperatures, conditions were mostly favorable for foraging. The western Piedmont region reported a good Aster flow so far. Golden Rod, however, has been fairly light. Other possible food sources were Heartsease, Smartweed in the Piedmont, and Pepperbush in the Coastal Plains.

Commercial pollinator hives finished up pumpkin and melon contracts. While others let hives rest in preparation to be moved to Florida for the winter. Demand for replacement bees is seasonally light, however, local queen producers are selling final supplies easily.

Supply of honey for sale is light while demand is high. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers' Market in Greensboro were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar and \$14.00 per 22 ounce jar. While prices at the Zebulon Farm Fresh Market were: \$12.00 per 8 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: In August were crop conditions were generally good. Crop progress was generally near last year for most crops with some variance based on crop and location. Sunflower bloom was at 80% plus early in the month. Alfalfa production was up in many areas or at least equivalent to last years and slightly ahead of the average. The second cutting was nearly complete by the end of the month.

OHIO: The goldenrod flow is just getting started in northern Ohio. Heavy rains and hot temperatures have made both honey production and harvest a challenge. Those who harvested earlier, to catch the early varieties have done well this season with average to above average yields. Mid-summer production was adequate: the question is will the later fall goldenrod flow produce enough. Mite pressure is apparent as one would expect, and if the early treatments worked, colonies should do well. If not, bee populations should begin disappearing rapidly or robbing the dying colonies of stores. Prices at the local farm market levels are good with strong sales for local, raw honey with supplies inadequate.

OKLAHOMA: After a 2-month dry spell, rain started to change conditions in early August to a favorable outcome. Bees are in southern Oklahoma in their apiary yards. Local raised honey averaging 22 per quart. Supply is strong with strong demand for local harvested honey. Beekeepers report feeding only new replacement hives by adding pollen substitute to all. Beekeepers are also treating for mites. Summer losses have been light, less than 10%. It appears a late flow is possible. Looking forward, this season looks like a good year.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The state recorded high temperature of 102F in Columbia and a low of 51F at Ninety Nine Islands with a state recording monthly rain of 12 plush inches. Beekeepers report colonies remain in fair condition. Growth is diminishing and some reported presence of Varroa mites and hive beetles. Honey Flow is light and being sold approx. \$8.00-12.00 a pint jar. Commercial pollinator hives are filling some contracts for Pumpkins in SC. Bees have soy, cotton, aster, sumac and goldenrod forage.

TENNESSEE: The fall nectar flow has started in Tennessee. Bees are bringing in goldenrod and aster nectar. Honey harvests across the state this year were all across the board. Some areas made record amounts of honey while others reported making little to no honey. There was not much of a sourwood nectar flow due to all of the rain during the bloom time. Several beekeepers have sent their honey samples off to be tested for source to make certain that it was sourwood only to find out that it was predominately clover due to the weather, so they can't label it as sourwood and are instead having to sell it as wildflower honey in TN.

TEXAS: Despite the intermittent rains, beekeepers continued to check on hives, reporting colonies are queenright and doing well. The larger colonies produced as much as 80 pounds of honey last month - a good amount for a strong colony with favorable weather. The other colonies that were just started this spring; although doing well, were not ready to produce honey. To build them up strong for winter, beekeepers will need to start feeding them soon. Once the worst of the summer heat fades away, colonies will be treated for mites. Sound preparation for winter will give the bees a strong start next spring. Sales have been brisk, with plenty of interested buyers eager for fresh honey. In addition to the unusually hot summer, bees reported to have adapted well to the disruption of being moved.

WASHINGTON: Beekeepers worked with various floral sources from field crops to mountain wild flowers. Floral sources in the mountains have been lighter than normal depending on location. Fires and smoke in many areas limited bee activity for a large portion of the month. By the end of the month some cooler weather and a little moisture helped push the smoke out.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of August were seasonably warm for the state of Wisconsin according to a few of the beekeepers for the state, but certain areas of the state had plenty of moisture. Beekeepers report their bee's in good to satisfactory condition. Beekeepers report adequate rain which was considered good for the swarming of the bees. Beekeepers also report a good harvest, as well as honey flow. Beekeepers report good to average wild foliage for their bees and noticed that this particular year and season their bees are feeding on wild clover and black locust and other foliage. Beekeepers report a good honey flow last month but were very pleased with the honey extractions last month as well as this month as they prepare their hives for the fall as well as the months to come. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		JULY 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Austria	3,213	7,800	0	0
Bahamas, The	6,039	19,668	0	0
Bahrain	8,207	19,922	0	0
Barbados	15,906	95,010	2,889	15,988
Bermuda	13,720	43,278	2,840	8,776
British Indian Ocean Territory	378	3,767	0	0
Cayman Islands	2,524	12,767	0	0
China	30,536	76,133	0	0
Costa Rica	653	3,915	653	3,915
France(*)	54,612	104,000	0	0
Guyana	2,068	18,452	0	0
Hong Kong	8,187	25,293	0	0
Japan	79,343	224,527	29,242	100,775
Korea, South	270,540	1,225,213	52,323	247,976
Kuwait	76,500	707,636	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	441	2,876	0	0
Malaysia	231	4,589	0	0
Mexico	23,555	79,487	19,200	65,279
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,985	49,948	653	3,915
Oman	41,306	100,263	0	0
Panama	27,426	164,425	4,571	27,403
Philippines	299,742	735,275	60,030	145,711
Qatar	340	2,691	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,279	9,737	0	0
Singapore	10,909	55,836	740	8,585
Taiwan	4,543	11,027	0	0

Thailand	1,620	12,435	1,620	12,435
United Arab Emirates	67,077	171,248	0	0
Vietnam	359,074	905,040	0	0
Yemen(*)	35,339	56,576	35,339	56,576

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	48,699	206,211	0	0
Bahamas, The	53,853	168,337	3,891	16,401
Bahrain	996	9,313	0	0
Barbados	4,468	14,011	408	2,784
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	8,541	20,731	0	0
Bermuda	10,585	43,340	0	0
Cambodia	7,470	26,313	0	0
Canada	477,726	1,728,058	59,421	217,722
Cayman Islands	1,000	6,642	0	0
China	7,368	34,585	4,246	20,664
Costa Rica	271	4,370	0	0
Dominican Republic	8,543	20,736	0	0
Guatemala	503	2,964	0	0
Guyana	1,629	7,996	0	0
Hong Kong	19,794	116,000	0	0
India	482	2,688	0	0
Japan	23,859	177,600	0	0
Korea, South	382	5,964	191	2,982
Kuwait	262	2,870	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	2,186	7,992	0	0
Mexico	11,925	35,597	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	9,746	38,919	1,695	4,115
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	850	4,316	0	0
Panama	699	7,001	0	0
Philippines	76,782	226,140	0	0
Poland	3,374	23,552	0	0
Singapore	2,351	17,796	1,502	12,439
Taiwan	1,264	7,850	0	0
Thailand	644	4,039	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,900	42,415	0	0
United Arab Emirates	17,758	45,187	0	0
Vietnam	123,538	234,944	39,000	76,800
Yemen(*)	16,480	40,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	2,412,221	8,283,311	320,454	1,051,241
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U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			JULY 2018		
Quantity	Value	CIF Value	Quantity	Value	CIF Value
Kilograms	Dollars	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars	Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	6,577,224	16,840,513	17,321,410	1,498,788	3,793,698	3,913,746
Brazil	200,745	860,036	876,097	0	0	0
Canada	8,573,996	26,273,526	26,549,667	1,237,595	3,666,556	3,712,205
China	55,680	80,736	86,736	0	0	0
Egypt	2,686	14,121	14,593	866	5,047	5,296
France(*)	881	9,972	11,024	0	0	0
Hungary	960	5,242	5,936	0	0	0
India	3,390,276	6,287,174	6,528,977	334,800	617,241	641,156
Israel(*)	1,387	4,836	4,936	0	0	0
Italy(*)	14,521	96,345	104,397	4,403	45,482	48,104

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Kyrgyzstan	380	2,200	3,078	380	2,200	3,078
Mexico	1,189,688	4,920,741	4,953,965	367,822	1,519,931	1,534,264
New Zealand(*)	5,988	26,926	28,176	0	0	0
Poland	1,550	11,614	12,464	0	0	0
Serbia	1,468	8,285	8,289	0	0	0
Spain	9,234	35,219	37,219	9,234	35,219	37,219
Taiwan	116,750	224,130	234,985	20,150	34,875	36,805
United Kingdom	19,112	65,399	67,662	2,703	9,362	9,667

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	9,468,012	23,682,636	24,380,918	2,517,712	6,208,136	6,390,803
Australia(*)	147,556	311,100	323,100	0	0	0
Brazil	282,305	966,505	987,623	57,566	170,932	175,050
Canada	378,657	1,044,617	1,072,453	40,278	112,804	116,401
Egypt	1,520	7,735	7,772	0	0	0
France(*)	1,017	19,905	20,263	150	2,996	3,038
Greece	9,344	23,814	25,614	0	0	0
India	9,581,211	16,819,897	17,735,079	2,220,880	3,720,508	3,948,143
Italy(*)	2,383	17,698	19,188	0	0	0
Mexico	570,185	2,294,289	2,323,182	110,837	418,913	424,158
Poland	56,880	130,824	139,824	0	0	0
Spain	17,948	32,307	33,507	0	0	0
Taiwan	664,185	1,027,189	1,033,989	0	0	0
Thailand	151,200	265,860	279,716	0	0	0
Turkey	744,000	1,517,760	1,698,960	0	0	0
Ukraine	2,492,122	5,240,122	5,530,607	394,130	741,465	791,202
Vietnam	978,793	1,647,433	1,706,588	285,408	457,095	473,615

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	1,391,940	3,155,022	3,288,343	473,112	1,118,016	1,156,331
Armenia	2,053	13,842	14,804	0	0	0
Australia(*)	8,813	109,738	118,108	0	0	0
Austria	63,537	491,826	520,195	5,780	44,503	47,459
Brazil	699,163	2,576,521	2,650,436	171,085	556,254	574,109
Burma	250,500	400,226	430,293	18,600	28,365	30,165
Canada	18,352	60,100	60,701	0	0	0
China	260,420	299,537	322,441	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	97,455	288,090	300,967	11,484	38,600	41,160
Egypt	2,771	6,880	7,720	0	0	0
Germany(*)	420,405	1,977,331	2,049,568	67,750	314,810	325,297
Greece	18,150	54,404	57,104	0	0	0
Hong Kong	7,524	55,850	56,430	0	0	0
India	14,070,530	24,495,336	25,735,531	1,826,259	3,083,634	3,240,313
Israel(*)	1,636	10,763	11,084	0	0	0
Italy(*)	8,406	118,729	121,951	1,078	22,617	23,248
Laos	39,000	64,350	68,790	39,000	64,350	68,790
Mexico	224,641	826,364	847,408	75,621	283,123	286,265
Moldova	390	2,310	2,311	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	22,901	1,189,576	1,194,842	0	0	0
Pakistan	1,980	6,850	7,150	1,443	3,690	3,883
Poland	1,873	9,255	10,837	0	0	0
Serbia	1,056	6,134	6,712	0	0	0
Spain	46,363	257,090	266,410	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	460	6,128	6,365	0	0	0

Thailand	2,932,657	5,866,799	6,200,263	340,900	665,754	704,389
Turkey	550,277	1,137,449	1,216,921	0	0	0
Ukraine	132,163	266,250	280,550	0	0	0
Uruguay	130,750	322,941	334,997	0	0	0
Vietnam	10,272,619	15,349,415	16,393,766	2,231,630	3,246,222	3,497,645

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	239	2,012	2,163	0	0	0
Argentina	189,772	435,263	454,814	0	0	0
Armenia	580	3,373	3,873	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	512	6,700	7,370	0	0	0
Brazil	18,876	72,727	74,477	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1,360	8,611	9,160	0	0	0
Canada	2,348	17,692	17,941	0	0	0
China	4,713	17,908	20,587	0	0	0
Colombia	2,757	24,536	25,741	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	61,650	141,075	149,257	0	0	0
Egypt	6,543	31,907	33,852	0	0	0
El Salvador	2,860	2,654	4,534	2,860	2,654	4,534
France(*)	11,611	136,748	144,113	921	10,620	11,274
Greece	48,717	305,721	319,802	3,829	32,090	34,497
Hungary	900	4,961	5,426	0	0	0
India	16,344	36,000	37,500	0	0	0
Israel(*)	1,534	8,736	8,737	1,534	8,736	8,737
Italy(*)	10,427	122,763	125,054	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,795	54,124	56,035	0	0	0
Lithuania	1,976	9,096	10,859	0	0	0
Mexico	96,507	354,313	358,461	3,018	25,606	26,109
New Zealand(*)	482,884	7,931,364	8,272,705	5,410	160,651	171,233
Poland	12,970	89,417	97,415	480	2,204	2,522
Russia	16,693	67,091	72,481	13,620	49,860	51,860
Serbia	10,528	111,032	118,542	2,407	30,008	32,056
Sierra Leone	148,488	360,096	400,096	55,683	135,036	150,036
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	0	0	0
Spain	3,012	27,209	28,775	650	2,874	2,958
Taiwan	6,914	70,992	72,322	3,600	36,926	37,452
Turkey	20,720	57,887	57,890	0	0	0
Ukraine	12,665	37,041	43,295	8,572	15,322	17,335
United Kingdom	11,540	322,335	331,361	3,300	85,298	89,494
Vietnam	4,216,535	5,814,604	6,441,636	1,043,640	1,415,923	1,635,272
Yemen(*)	879	30,539	34,268	398	14,539	15,884

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	3,498	29,702	33,550	2,601	14,846	16,646
Armenia	12,119	54,457	58,237	0	0	0
Australia(*)	68,082	704,591	749,212	12,510	145,892	157,951
Austria	5,513	50,697	54,034	750	6,210	6,528
Bangladesh	9,913	28,027	30,335	0	0	0
Belarus	44,032	137,584	148,540	0	0	0
Bolivia	2,366	54,678	60,711	0	0	0
Brazil	5,759	49,637	49,775	0	0	0
Bulgaria	104,506	422,141	462,551	16,669	64,736	71,326
Canada	90,357	487,721	490,285	8,021	53,832	54,592
Chile	4,584	55,787	60,287	0	0	0
Cyprus	672	6,672	7,871	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	20,766	70,201	72,495	4,126	22,500	23,142
El Salvador	965	4,106	5,282	0	0	0

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France(*)	317,542	2,299,683	2,366,609	29,230	311,417	319,213
Germany(*)	59,811	379,684	395,686	12,519	68,197	69,498
Greece	35,547	469,099	483,134	0	0	0
Guatemala	816	3,700	4,048	0	0	0
Hungary	62,205	635,922	654,822	300	5,148	5,398
India	539,464	1,563,317	1,646,201	2,320	8,683	9,491
Italy(*)	20,310	256,999	264,203	1,447	20,508	21,127
Kazakhstan	110	4,505	4,955	0	0	0
Korea, South	120	2,946	3,113	0	0	0
Lithuania	2,936	13,960	15,356	0	0	0
Malaysia	725	8,700	17,175	0	0	0
Mexico	36,545	159,543	162,557	3,932	28,441	28,612
Moldova	4,809	13,700	15,021	0	0	0
Netherlands	122	2,034	2,063	122	2,034	2,063
New Zealand(*)	486,915	11,361,843	11,692,371	81,892	2,302,010	2,366,346
Peru	584	2,760	3,165	0	0	0
Poland	38,503	151,033	164,333	5,342	28,681	30,754
Portugal	21,307	141,985	151,430	5,027	42,252	43,573
Romania	2,007	9,113	9,974	0	0	0
Russia	48,533	147,983	161,822	17,796	22,242	23,919
Saudi Arabia	9,722	72,920	106,576	0	0	0
Serbia	2,590	15,238	16,991	0	0	0
Spain	373,811	2,610,083	2,683,082	61,550	441,878	452,813
Switzerland(*)	1,370	23,487	24,682	196	3,355	3,551
Taiwan	69,327	150,357	155,957	25,232	28,780	30,702
Turkey	435,458	2,526,073	2,616,532	10,189	83,811	85,555
Ukraine	44,476	124,357	136,055	4,731	14,937	16,431
United Arab Emirates	970	2,912	3,366	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,059	26,436	27,641	97	3,104	3,388
Uzbekistan, Republic of	16,989	59,464	65,410	0	0	0
Yemen(*)	4,754	33,280	34,564	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	3,498	70,328	74,215	562	10,467	10,797
Bulgaria	9,969	34,973	36,043	0	0	0
Canada	52,763	173,904	174,716	11,094	41,443	41,635
China	8,942	98,833	102,971	1,123	32,577	33,577
Dominican Republic	5,682	18,259	20,797	0	0	0
Greece	533	9,005	9,371	0	0	0
India	19,315	84,667	85,876	0	0	0
Ireland	687	8,546	9,610	379	3,335	3,677
Italy(*)	1,083	18,233	19,832	0	0	0
Jordan	215	9,805	10,135	0	0	0
Korea, South	119,227	539,720	557,353	10,548	30,008	30,883
Malaysia	4	2,480	2,480	0	0	0
Mexico	2,339	3,658	3,758	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	243	10,943	12,130	0	0	0
Peru	931	4,198	4,306	0	0	0
Philippines	1,346	5,490	5,936	0	0	0
Poland	180	3,942	4,061	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	480	4,360	4,524	0	0	0
Taiwan	37,878	62,895	66,643	8,772	14,612	15,543
Thailand	16,932	72,762	73,972	0	0	0
Turkey	8,640	14,850	18,800	0	0	0

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	123,492	467,457	479,876	18,230	56,805	58,783
Australia(*)	47,983	316,216	337,668	3,258	23,709	26,885
Brazil	10,878,663	39,949,117	41,349,475	1,862,842	6,065,871	6,288,505
Bulgaria	15,904	108,614	111,098	0	0	0

Canada	121,498	626,269	631,622	9,151	70,724	71,120
Denmark(*)	898	10,660	11,171	0	0	0
Greece	7,691	47,613	50,580	0	0	0
India	158,172	481,769	499,819	20,672	67,574	70,074
Italy(*)	10,962	138,478	140,035	507	6,123	6,124
Mexico	275,214	1,243,017	1,264,477	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	47,301	579,686	610,379	0	0	0
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	0	0	0
Romania	3,025	18,064	20,954	0	0	0
Thailand	132,300	450,387	483,368	0	0	0
United Kingdom	565	6,985	7,300	0	0	0
Uruguay	277,074	915,613	944,319	18,585	53,267	54,255
Zambia	3,523	24,898	25,498	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL

98,229,866 259,036,393 269,241,412 17,789,688 43,260,754 45,108,734

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized